

# Dunham Singletary

## FAMILY CONNECTIONS

Issue 4

15 October, 2012

Volume 9 ©

### President's Letter

I subscribed to Ancestry.com a year ago, and have been surprised and amazed at how much data is posted there. I found not only data I was missing, but many sources, as well as a lot of pictures of many of my ancestors and photos of their tombstones. I would strongly recommend that you subscribe if you are not already a member of Ancestry.com.

To access my family tree, go to Ancestry.com and find my tree: Dunham-Singletary Ancestry. Do a search for my father: Harvey Samuel Dunham, born 25 April 1911, died 2 December 2000. I have posted 24,000 plus names on my line "Jonathan Singletary Dunham" as well as information on Deacon John Dunham's descendants and many pictures of Dunhams and of Dunham family tombstones. I'm adding more data almost daily.

If you notice any data that is missing or see any errors that need correcting, please e-mail the additions and corrections to me at: [daviddunham@att.net](mailto:daviddunham@att.net)

Thanks for supporting the Dunham-Singletary Family Connections organization. Our annual membership renewal will begin next month. Please look for your renewal notice in your email messages, or in your mail box.

*David Lee Dunham,*  
*President*

### Editor's Corner

**DSFC has a new URL** Be sure to check out the information supplied by our new web master, Jeffrey M. Dunham. (see pages 3-4)

Several people have contributed to this issue of our newsletter, and I thank them all most sincerely. Sam Cuming is compiling a history about Old Providence Island (off the coast of Nicaragua) and came across Capt. Jacob Dunham's exploits there. The full text of Capt. Dunham's book *Journal of Voyages* may be seen at the Making of America web site <http://www.hti.umich.edu/m/moagrp/> This book about his life and adventures was published by Capt. Dunham in 1850.

Contributor at large Bruce W. Dunham has supplied another fascinating article about the Revolutionary War battles at Saratoga, NY. There were a number of Dunhams who participated in these battles and they are enumerated in the article. One of them was Dr. Obadiah<sup>4</sup> Dunham of Pownal, VT. A six times great granddaughter of Dr. Obadiah Dunham is the subject of our Member's Corner in this issue.

Julie Bright has been interested in her family history and genealogy for a long time and that has evolved into an interest in old documents that were created by our ancestors. Please read the Member's Corner to see what she does with these when she finds them.

*Gratia Dunham Mahony,*  
*Editor*

## Member's Corner *by Julie Bright and Gratia Mahony*

**Julie Bright** has an interesting site on E-bay! Julie is a Dunham descendant so is always on the lookout for anything having to do with Dunhams. The document below was put up on Julie's e-bay site about two weeks ago. I placed a bid on this item (along with six other estate settlement documents relative to the estate of Sylvanus Dunham). My goal, as archivist of DSFC, is to be sure that Dunham items are not lost, and that they either go to a direct descendant, or that they are kept in the Dunham Family Archives. There were no bids on this small collection by any descendants of Sylvanus<sup>5</sup> Dunham, and so my bid was accepted as the highest bid, and the documents have been sent to me. Later on I asked Julie how she became interested in collecting paper documents, and how she got started with the e-bay site. This is what Julie told me:

"I have been interested in genealogy since I was a young girl. My father's family, in particular, talked about 'the old times' and they were very proud of their Revolutionary War Ancestors who fought in the Battle of Bennington. The fact that my family had stayed in the area I think made it seem very real to me and I loved going to say, Pownal VT, and actually seeing the house one of my ancestors lived in; a house still standing today.

The day my youngest started kindergarten I began my search. Pretty slow going in 1969, and then life got in the way for a number of years. But when computers became more the norm I was back with the program again. About 20 years ago I was contacted by an unknown person who sent me a scan of a TYLER document from CT. I knew immediately it was my line. I was thrilled to buy it. I quickly realized, to my amazement, that there were tons of old documents and letters out there. Not all gorgeous, but honest to goodness original, often signed documents that were held by ancestors in say 1776! I could not believe it. How great it would be to find these at reasonable prices, research them (my personal passion) and hopefully get them back to descendants of the family. I loved the idea. By then I was retired and was able to spend more time collecting these old documents. Fifteen or so years later I am still trying to put families and ancestors back together."

Julie Bright is a descendant of Lydia<sup>5</sup> Dunham who married John Downer; Obadiah<sup>4</sup> Dunham; Jabez<sup>3</sup> Dunham; Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> Dunham of Hebron, CT; Rev. Thomas<sup>1</sup> Dunham who died at Bedford, NY about 1689.

From estate settlement: **Sylvanus<sup>5</sup> Dunham** (1742-1818) (Gideon<sup>4</sup> Jonathan<sup>3,2</sup> John<sup>1</sup>)

Received of Roswell Moon as Executor of the  
last will of Sylvanus Dunham late of Southington  
deceased. Eight Dollars & Forty three cents in full of  
for work done by Charissa Dunham & weaving  
by Fanny Stedman for said the estate of s<sup>r</sup> Sylvanus  
Dunham  
Southington Oct. 25<sup>th</sup> 1818 Roswell Moon

# **New Website for Dunham-Singletary Family Connections**

by  
Jeffrey M. Dunham

Before describing the new and improved Dunham-Singletary Family Connections website, I would like to acknowledge the work of Paul Dunham and thank him for his many years of effort on the development and maintenance of the original DSFC website at [pcdunham.net](http://pcdunham.net). Paul spent a great deal of his personal time gathering together a wealth of information for the benefit of all. I am extremely grateful for all I have learned due to his work on the website and the DNA testing project. Paul's hard work, along with the hard work of others here, has made my "genealogic journey" possible. My sincerest thanks to Paul and I hope that he enjoys his "retirement".

With Paul stepping down from his role as webmaster for our website, Trudy Dunham and I have stepped up to take over these duties. We have transferred the content from the original website over to a new website at [www.dunham-singletary.org](http://www.dunham-singletary.org). The new website is built using the wiki software mediawiki. This may look very familiar to you as it is exactly the same software that is used to drive the website Wikipedia. This software allows multiple contributors to add to and to edit the website. Currently, Trudy Dunham and I have accounts and can edit the website. As roles or needs change, we can add and remove members who contribute to it and maintain it.

In addition to mediawiki, the new website also employs webtrees genealogy software and adds a discussion forum using phpbb. These components will allow greater sharing of information and collaboration between members. This will allow the website to grow and flourish without the need of a "webmaster" adding things to the main website, the members of the Dunham-Singletary community will naturally add content to it over time.

The genealogy software, webtrees, is very similar to the family tree capabilities on ancestry.com or readily available family tree software. Some of the information on individuals which can be recorded in webtrees are:

- their birth
- their marriage(s)
- their divorce(s)
- their death
- other events in their lives
- their children
- their parents
- facts about them and
- multimedia files about them (photos, scanned documents, etc.)

Webtrees can import and export GEDCOM files. This file format is used to transport genealogical information from one system to another. Those with family trees recorded using their own genealogy software or on ancestry.com can export their family tree using GEDCOM and then import it into webtrees. This will allow you to share your family tree information to all in the community without having to pay for an ancestry.com account.

To begin using webtrees on [www.dunham-singletary.org](http://www.dunham-singletary.org), you will need to have a user account created for you. On the login form select "Request a user account". If you have any questions related to webtrees, you can contact us or use the new discussion forum.

The discussion forum software has separate sub-forums for general and regional discussions. Under the general forums we have :

- General Discussion and Announcements
- Information Request
- Newsletter
- DNA Testing
- Suggestion Box

The regional forums are broken up into regions for the United States, Canada, the British Isles, and “elsewhere”.

The discussion forum will allow direct interaction between all members of the community. Users can attach documents and reference materials to posts on the forum so that they can share these with the entire Dunham-Singletary community. As the content on this forum grows, a powerful search engine will help you find information on your ancestor quickly.

The discussion forum requires a user login. You will need to request a user account and wait for it to be approved before you can participate. If you desire to use both the discussion forum and the genealogy software, it is suggested that you pick the same user name and password that you use for the webtrees genealogy software to avoid confusion.

In summary, the new website at [www.dunham-singletary.org](http://www.dunham-singletary.org) has many new capabilities that we hope you will find useful and enjoy. The wiki backbone, the genealogy software, and the discussion forum will allow us to have greater flexibility, share more information, and allow a greater level of participation by all. If you have any questions or suggestions, you can send an e-mail to [webmaster@dunham-singletary.org](mailto:webmaster@dunham-singletary.org) or use the *suggestion box* sub-forum on our new discussion forum.

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### **To Register on the Discussion Forum**

1. Open the web page: [www.dunham-singletary.org/forum](http://www.dunham-singletary.org/forum)
2. Click on “Register” (upper left hand corner of the window)
3. You will see the terms of usage, click to agree
4. You will then be presented with a page to enter your desired username, password, and e-mail

**Let’s all work together to make this an active forum!**

Thanks to our new webmaster Jeff Dunham

# **Captain Jacob Dunham of Catskill, New York**

Information about our Dunham ancestors appears frequently in various publications or historical research documents. Below, in an interesting article written by Sam Cummings, is a portion from a book he is writing about Old Providence Island which is located off the coast of Nicaragua. Jacob Dunham sailed there in 1816, and apparently made quite an impression as a dancing man. Jacob <sup>7</sup> Dunham's line back is: Samuel <sup>6</sup> William <sup>5</sup> Jonathan <sup>4,3,2</sup> John <sup>1</sup> Dunham.

## **Jacob Dunham's Voyages to Old Providence and San Andres** *by Sam Cuming*

Jacob Dunham lived in a very different world than we do today. It was an exciting time, and in the years we are dealing with, not long after the Louisiana Purchase, the United States was expanding westwards and its international influence was just beginning to make itself felt in the Caribbean. Captain Dunham, was an adventurous soul, and didn't hesitate to embark on a speculative endeavour on the Coast of Central America to trade with the Miskito Indians and English settlers. Close by is the archipelago of Providence and San Andres where he first arrived in 1816.

Old Providence has fascinating history. It is an English speaking island that now belongs to Colombia. <sup>[1]</sup> The first permanent settlement on the island was back in 1629 when Puritans who were trying to avoid the religious conflicts in England came to settle under the auspices of the Providence Island Company. In 1631 the *Seaflower* arrived with more colonists. Unfortunately the colony was eventually a failure and the English were evicted by the Spanish in 1641.

After that the island changed hands between the Spanish and English privateers. Captain Mansfield captured the island in 1666, but it was taken back the following year by the Spanish. In 1670 the renowned Captain Henry Morgan captured the island once more and used it as a base for his famous attack on Panama, but after that neither the English nor the Spanish were interested in maintaining a presence there and it remained unoccupied until the end of the 18th century when English colonists from Jamaica took up residence again, but this time with the authorization of the Spanish Crown. At the beginning of the 19th century Old Providence soon became a thriving port, an important staging post for trade between the north, including Jamaica and the United States, and Central America.

In Providence and San Andres: the Butler Diary and other Curiosities I am particularly interested in exploring the social history of the islands and how visitors interacted with the locals and described their surroundings. Dunham gives us a fascinating personal account of his travels and his meetings with the population both in the archipelago of Old Providence and San Andres <sup>[2]</sup> and the Mosquito Coast. He was a very sociable character and unlike many other foreign commentators of the time, he comes over as being a very caring individual.

He made several voyages to the archipelago between 1816 and 1819 at a crucial time in the history of the Caribbean. He was present in Old Providence when Colombia (then Gran Colombia) finally broke away from Spain and achieved independence in 1819 and his voyages were full of incidents, and these are supported by historical facts from other sources.

1. Old Providence is situated over 400 miles to the north of Columbia, but just 140 miles off the coast of Nicaragua.
2. San Andres is 50 miles to the south of Old Providence.

In his first visit to Old Providence he had to deal with the infamous English pirate William Mitchell who had taken over the island and used it as his base for buccaneering. Being a sociable fellow, he managed to make friends with this scoundrel, who was not only a murderous pirate but a slave runner.

On another visit to Providence in 1817 Captain Dunham was so popular he was asked to arrange a 'ball' for the locals which he did successfully and demonstrated his talent for dancing. However most of his time on the island was spent selling goods to the locals "such as calicoes, jackonets, muslins, shoes, ribbons, jewelry, cologne water, pomatum, beads, liquors, &c., having an invoice of one hundred and sixty different articles to be sold at retail".<sup>[3]</sup>

He then moves on to San Andres where he continues to trade and was also requested to arrange a 'ball'. On this occasion he ran into a controversy since the 'white' locals refused to allow the free 'colored' islanders to attend, that is, with one curious exception: "an old man, by the name of Bent, the wealthiest man on the Island, owning about ninety slaves, whom the whites dare not overlook". However the 'colored' islanders were his best customers and "They, in order to be revenged on their white neighbors, gave a ball two or three nights afterward, passing a resolution that no white man except Captain Dunham should be invited." He adds that he was once again "highly delighted" with his "prowess in dancing. By this introduction I secured all the trade of the colored population, and retained it until I left, which was several years after the dance."<sup>[4]</sup>

Dunham delights us with an account of a visit to New York in 1819 accompanied by some Indians that he'd brought with him from the Mosquito Coast, now part of Honduras and Nicaragua. In a fascinating description he shows these innocent Indians around New York, taking them to the famous sights including the theatre and art galleries. They also saw the arrival of General Jackson, returning triumphantly from his controversial war against the Seminole Indians and the capture of Pensacola in Florida, then a Spanish territory.

He was again in Old Providence in 1819 and was astonished to find a "small fleet of vessels there, called patriots, (another name for pirates,) who had taken possession of the island, and had hoisted the Columbian flag." His ship was seized, albeit temporarily, by Louis Aury, the French commander who "pretended to hold some commission under General Bolivar,"<sup>[5]</sup> the Liberator of Colombia who eventually vanquished the Spanish Royalists in the same year.

It seems that Dunham had a fascinating life, certainly in his early years, although from the introduction to his book he sounds rather sombre towards the end. From his capture by Captain Hardy<sup>[6]</sup> in 1813 to his encounters with the Miskito Indians and the Zambos<sup>[7]</sup> of the Mosquito Coast and later his heartrending account of the horrifying cholera epidemic of 1832, his accounts are well worth reading.

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Sam Cuming was born in Ireland and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied Classical Hebrew and Near Eastern Studies. In the mid-1960s, he spent a year travelling across North Africa, as well as following the overland trail through Afghanistan, India and Nepal. Sam lived in Colombia and Brazil from 1974 until 1999, when he returned to Europe, and taught English to immigrant children until his retirement in 2010. At present he is working on a history of the islands: Providence and San Andres: the Butler Diary and other Curiosities.

3 Dunham, J., A Journal of Voyages, p.44

4 Dunham, J., A Journal of Voyages, pp.44-45

5 Dunham, J., A Journal of Voyages, p.53

6 Horatio Nelson died in his arms at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805

7 A mixture of Black Africans and Miskito Indians

# Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga

By: Bruce W. Dunham



*Death of General Warren at Bunker Hill*



*Surrender of Cornwallis*

What do these 3 pictures have in common other than the fact that they are famous paintings by John Trumbull? They each portray major events during the American Revolution at which one or more of our Dunham ancestors were present.

One thing I've been looking for during my research is a connection to historical events in which Dunham's played some role. I have previously written about Col. Cyrus Dunham at Parker's Crossroads, Brigadier General Thomas Harrison Dunham's role in the Civil War and Capt. Cornelius Dunham's connection to General Joseph Warren. As it turns out there were Dunham's present at each of these 3 major engagements of the Revolution.

## **Bunker Hill**

With all of the Dunham ancestors who were living in the area around Boston, South of Boston and in Southern Maine I thought I would find several who were present at Bunker Hill. So far I know of two Dunham's who either were there or were said to have been there:

The first one is **Abiel Dunham** (6th generation, 1762-1824) Drummer, Capt. Willmarth's (9th) Co., Col. Dagget's Rgt., marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 9 days; also, order on Ephraim Newell, Town Treasurer of Attleborough, dated July 5, 1776, for wages for service on the alarm caused by the battle of Bunker Hill." Also Mitchel's Rgt.; July 28, 1780-Oct. 31, 1780. The reference to Bunker Hill is not entirely clear as it refers to the alarm caused by Bunker Hill but doesn't indicate whether this was for the battle itself or the aftermath of the battle. He was descended from John(1), Joseph(2), Nathaniel(3), Nathaniel(4), Abiel(5).

The second is **James Dunham** (6th generation, b. 1754) Private in Capt. Harlow's Co. or as Sergeant in Capt. Bridgham's (Plympton) co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Marshfield, and then returned by order of Col. Theophilus Cotton; service, 3 days; also, Capt. Sparrow's Co., Col. Keyes's Rgt. Sept. 3 – Dec 31, 1777 at Rhode Island; also, under Capt. Shaw's (2d Plympton) Co., dated March 27, 1778; term, 8 months. Said to have served at Bunker Hill and White Plains. The service record does not clearly reference Bunker Hill but he is said to have been there so we will include him here. He was descended from John(1), Joseph(2), Eleazer(3), Israel(4), Cornelius(5).

When we consider that there were at least 22 Dunham's in the Boston area that responded to the Lexington alarm and several like George Dunham (1750-1819) who were known to have been present at the siege of Boston, it is likely that there were other Dunham's at Bunker Hill as well.

## **Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown**

For the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown I know of one Dunham who was probably there and one who may have been there. They were both attached to units that participated in the siege at Yorktown:

The first is **Moses Dunham** (6th generation, 1757-1845) Pvt. In Sparrow's Co., Col. Keyes Massachusetts Rgt. 9/10/1775-12/31/1775 in Rhode Island and as company cobbler at Valley Forge. also served under Capt. Partridge, Col. Stearn's Rgt. at Dorchester Hts. 4/6/1778., Enlisted 3/12/1781, 7th Co. under Capt. Trotter, Col. Rufus Putnam's 5th Mass. Rgt, April 1781 - March, 1783. "Said to have been at Yorktown for surrender of Cornwallis." The 5th Massachusetts regiment is known to have been at Yorktown, hence it is reasonable to believe that he was there. He was descended from John(1), Samuel(2), Samuel(3), Ebenezer(4), John(5).

The second is **Samuel Dunham** (6th generation, 1758-1827) Enlisted in Capt. George Dunham's Co., Col. Bailey's Rgt. March 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Capt. Bradford's Co., Col. Bailey's Rgt. Jan. 1 to March 1, 1780; Private, Capt. Bicknell's Co., Lieut. Col. Enoch Putnam's Rgt. Sept. 3 - Dec. 3, 1781 at West Point to reinforce army under Gen. Washington. The last period of service in support of General Washington matches the Yorktown siege but it is not clear if this regiment marched South with Washington. His was descended from John(1), Samuel(2), Samuel(3), Ebenezer(4), Samuel(5).

## **Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga**

The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga has always been a favorite topic of mine because without the victory at Saratoga which brought France into the war on the American side there would almost certainly not have been a victory at Yorktown. If the revolution had succeeded at all without the help of France it would at least have taken several more years and cost many more lives.

Few people realize that the victory at Saratoga was not one battle but a series of engagements. The battles at Bennington, Freeman's Farm and Bemis Heights between August and October of 1777 were each critical engagements which together delivered victory at Saratoga. What I found was that not since the Lexington alarm in April of 1775 had so many Dunham's been involved and in this case on both sides of the battle line.

As it turns out, the course of the war had almost exactly followed the migration patterns of the extended Dunham family. Our early ancestors had moved North from the Plymouth colony to the area around Boston and Southern Maine, which was still part of Massachusetts, so they were bound to be involved in the conflicts at Cambridge, Dorchester Heights and Charlestown in the first year of the war. As the war moved South to New York and New Jersey in 1776 there were Dunham's there engaged on both sides. Perhaps the largest contingent though had moved West into Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont. By the time Burgoyne reached the area around Saratoga, NY there were at least 15 well armed Dunham's there to meet him (along with about 15,000 others assisting) in Continental regiments and militia from Washington County, NY, Albany, Pownal, Vt., Bennington, Vt., Hebron, Ct., New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine and New Jersey. An additional historical note is that in this case there were also 3 Dunham's fighting alongside the British (at least one and possibly all 3 were Loyalists from Washington County, NY).

## **Battle of Bennington (August 16, 1777)**

A rebel force of 2,000 men, primarily composed of New Hampshire and Massachusetts militiamen, led by General John Stark, and reinforced by men led by Colonel Seth Warner and members of the Green Mountain Boys, decisively defeated a detachment of General John Burgoyne's army led by Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich Baum, and supported by additional men under Lieutenant Colonel Heinrich von Breymann.

Baum's detachment was a mixed force of 700 composed of dismounted Brunswick dragoons, Canadians, Loyalists, and Indians. He was sent by Burgoyne to raid Bennington in the disputed New Hampshire Grants area for horses, draft animals, and other supplies. Believing the town to be only lightly defended, Burgoyne and Baum were unaware that Stark and 1,500 militiamen were stationed there. After a rain-caused standoff, Stark's men enveloped Baum's position, taking many prisoners, and killing Baum. Reinforcements for both sides arrived as Stark and his men

were mopping up, and the battle restarted, with Warner and Stark driving away Breymann's reinforcements with heavy casualties.

The battle was an important victory for the rebel cause, as it reduced Burgoyne's army in size by almost 1,000 men, led his Indian support to largely abandon him, and deprived him of needed supplies, all factors that contributed to Burgoyne's eventual surrender at Saratoga. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Bennington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Bennington)

Two of the participants at Bennington were **Dr. Obadiah Dunham**, originally from Hebron, Ct., he was an early settler at Pownal, Vt. Obadiah is listed as a Private at the battle and probably also assisted with the wounded after the battle. His son **Obadiah Dunham, Jr.** is also believed to have fought at Bennington along with his brother-in-laws, John Downer and Benjamin Morgan who fought under Capt. John Warner with Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Rangers.

Obadiah Sr.(4th generation) and Obadiah Jr.(5th generation) were descended from Rev. Thomas Denham(1) of Hebron, Ct., Nathaniel(2), Jabez(3). This is also my line of descent which has been recently proven by DNA evidence to be a genetic match to Deacon John Dunham of Plymouth. My father grew up in North Bennington and I had heard at an early age of Obadiah's connection to the Battle of Bennington but I didn't know until recent years that there were two Obadiah's involved.

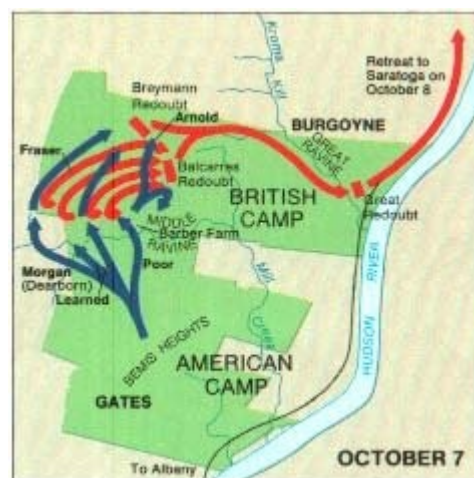
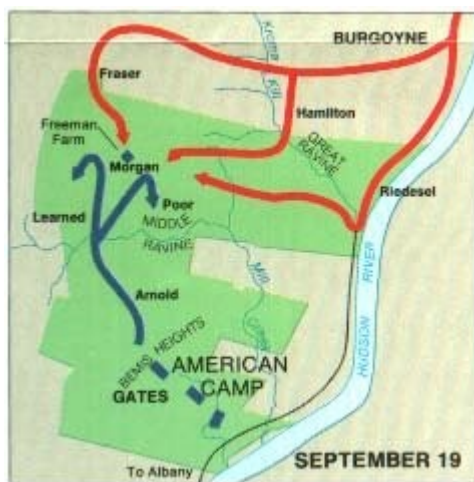
### Freeman's Farm & Bemis Heights (September 19 & October 7, 1777)

On September 19, 1777 the Royal army advanced upon the American camp in three separate columns within the present day towns of Stillwater and Saratoga. Two of them headed through the heavy forests covering the region; the third, composed of German troops, marched down the river road. American scouts detected Burgoyne's army in motion and notified Gates, who ordered Col. Daniel Morgan's corps of Virginia riflemen to track the British march. About 12:30 p.m., some of Morgan's men brushed with the advance guard of Burgoyne's center column in a clearing known as the Freeman Farm, about a mile north of the American camp. The general battle that followed swayed back and forth over the farm for more than three hours. Then, as the British lines began to waver in the face of the deadly fire of the numerically superior Americans, German reinforcements arrived from the river road. Hurling them against the American right, Burgoyne steadied the wavering British line and gradually forced the Americans to withdraw. Except for this timely arrival and the near exhaustion of the Americans' ammunition, Burgoyne might have been defeated that day. Though he held the immediate field of battle, Burgoyne had been stopped about a mile north of the American line with his army roughly treated. Shaken by his "victory," the British commander ordered his troops to entrench in the vicinity of the Freeman Farm and await support from Clinton, who was supposedly preparing to move north toward Albany from New York City.

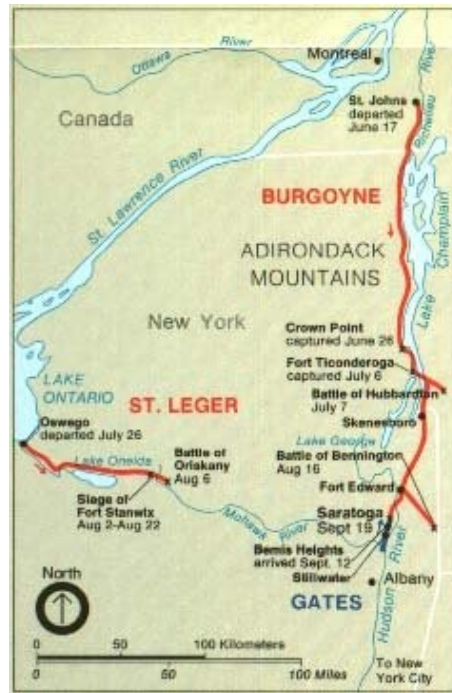
For nearly three weeks he waited but Clinton did not come. By now Burgoyne's situation was critical. Faced by a growing American army without hope of help from the south, and with supplies rapidly diminishing, the British army became weaker with each passing day. Burgoyne had to choose between advancing or retreating. He decided to risk a second engagement, and on October 7 ordered a reconnaissance-in-force to test the American left flank. Ably led and supported by eight cannon, a force of 1,500 men moved out of the British camp. After marching southwesterly about three-quarters of a mile, the troops deployed in a clearing on the Barber Farm. Most of the British front faced an open field, but both flanks rested in woods, thus exposing them to surprise attack. By now the Americans knew that Burgoyne's army was again on the move and at about 3 p.m. attacked in three columns under Colonel Morgan, Gen.

Ebenezer Learned, and Gen. Enoch Poor. Repeatedly the British line was broken, then rallied, and both flanks were severely punished and driven back. Gen. Simon Fraser, who commanded the British right, was mortally wounded as he rode among his men to encourage them to make a stand and cover the developing withdrawal. Before the enemy's flanks could be rallied, Gen. Benedict Arnold -who had been relieved of command after a quarrel with Gates- rode onto the field and led Learned's brigade against the German troops holding the British center. Under tremendous pressure from all sides, the Germans joined a general withdrawal into the fortifications on the Freeman Farm. Within an hour after the opening clash, Burgoyne lost eight cannon and more than 400 officers and men. Flushed with success, the Americans believed that victory was near. Arnold led one column in a series of savage attacks on the Balcarres Redoubt, a powerful British fieldwork on the Freeman Farm. After failing repeatedly to carry this position, Arnold wheeled his horse and, dashing through the crossfire of both armies, spurred northwest to the Breymann Redoubt. Arriving just as American troops began to assault the fortification, he joined in the final surge that overwhelmed the German soldiers defending the work. Upon entering the redoubt, he was wounded in the leg. Had he died there, posterity would have known few names brighter than that of Benedict Arnold. Darkness ended the day's fighting and saved Burgoyne's army from immediate disaster.

That night the British commander left his campfires burning and withdrew his troops behind the Great Redoubt, which protected the high ground and river flats at the northeast corner of the battlefield. The next night, October 8, after burying General Fraser in the redoubt, the British began their retreat northward. They had suffered 1,000 casualties in the fighting of the past three weeks; American losses numbered less than 500. After a miserable march in mud and rain, Burgoyne's troops took refuge in a fortified camp on the heights of Saratoga. There, an American force that had grown to nearly 20,000 men surrounded the exhausted British army. Faced with such overwhelming numbers, Burgoyne surrendered on October 17, 1777. By the terms of the Convention of Saratoga, Burgoyne's depleted army, some 6,000 men, marched out of its camp "with the Honors of War" and stacked its weapons along the west bank of the Hudson River. Thus was gained one of the most decisive victories in American and world history.



The route of  
American and British Forces at the two Battles of Saratoga.



### The route of defeat of British General John Burgoyne and his troops.

*These articles and maps were taken from the  
Official Guide to the Saratoga National Historical Park  
from the United States National Park Service.*

### The Saratoga National Historical Park lists the following Dunham's as participants on the Patriot side:

**Ebenezer** (6<sup>th</sup> Gen) (MA) Plympton Capt. Jotham Drury's co., Col. Crane's Rgt.; Sep-Dec 1777. Lineage: John(1), Joseph(2), Eleazer(3), Isreal(4), Cornelius(5)

**George** (6<sup>th</sup> Gen) (MA) Captain, Col. Bailey's Rgt.; 1 Jan 1777-19 April 1779. Lineage: John(1), Joseph(2), Eleazer(3), Isreal(4), Cornelius(5)

**Isaac** (5<sup>th</sup> Gen) (MA) Berkshire Co. Private, Capt. Samuel Walcott's Co., Col. John Ashley's Rgt.; 19 Sep - 18 Oct 1777; under Brig. Gen. John Fellows. Lineage: John(1), Joseph(2), Nathaniel(3), Lemuel(4)

**Jonathan** (6<sup>th</sup> Gen) (CT) Corporal, Capt. Jones Co., Col. Latimer's Rgt. Fought under Gen. Benedict Arnold, 24 Aug - 30 Oct 1777. Lineage: John(1), Jonathan(2), Jonathan(3), Jonathan(4), William(5)

**Jonathan** (6<sup>th</sup> Gen) (CT) Mansfield - Private, Capt. Wales' Co., Col. Latimer's Rgt.; 24 Aug - 5 Nov 1777. Lineage: John(1), John(2), John(3), Ebenezer(4), Ebenezer(5)

**Jonathan** (CT) Private, Capt. Skinner's Co., Col. Latimer's Rgt. Fought under Gen. Benedict Arnold, 25 Aug - 1 Nov 1777. Lineage unclear.

**Joseph** (5<sup>th</sup> Gen) (MA) Private, Capt. Reuben Munn's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's Rgt.; 26 Sep - 10 Oct 1777. Lineage: John(1), Joseph(2), Nathaniel(3), Lemuel(4)

**Matthew** (6<sup>th</sup> gen) (MA) Stockbridge (or Tyringham) Private, Capt. Ezekiel Herrick's Co., Col. John Ashley's Rgt., Brig. Gen. Fellows's (Berkshire Co.) brigade; 22 Sep - 18 Oct 1777.  
Lineage: John(1), Jonathan(2), Jonathan(3), Hezekiah(4), Matthew(5)

**Samuel** (6<sup>th</sup> Gen) (CT) Mansfield - Private, Capt. Wales' Co., Col. Latimer's Rgt. Fought under Gen. Benedict Arnold, 24 Aug - 5 Nov 1777. Lineage: John(1), John(2), John(3), Ebenezer(4), Ebenezer(5)

In addition to another Jonathan Dunham who may have been at Saratoga there is a **Capt. Hezekiah Dunham** who lived near the battlefield, was active in the local militia and almost certainly would have been there:

**Hezekiah** (6<sup>th</sup> Gen) Capt./Maj., NY militia, captured 5 British spies in 1781 including notorious spy Thomas Lovelace who was hung and buried in a standing position. Lineage: John(1), Jonathan(2), Jonathan(3), Hezekiah(4), Samuel(5)

### Loyalists (Tories)

There were at least 3 Dunham Loyalists that are known to have fought with the British and probably lived in the area around the battlefield or along the line of march:

From the book 'Lunenburg, or the Old Eastern District', by J. F. Pringle, Judge County Court. Published in 1890.

List of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 84th Regiment, the King's Royal Regiment of New York, the Loyal Rangers (Major Jessup's corps, Butler's Rangers, etc., who settled in the eastern part of Upper Canada.

Copied by permission of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., from "The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada," published in 1885.

R. R. N. Y.- King's Royal Regiment of New York (Sir John Johnson's Corps.)

L. R.- Loyal Rangers (Jessup's Corps.)

K. R.- King's Rangers.

O. R.- Orange Rangers.

E.R. - Butler's Rangers.

NAMES	REGIMENT	LINEAGE
Dunham, Daniel	L. R., Sergeant	John (1), Jonathan (2), Jonathan (3) Jonathan (4), Daniel (5) Daniel (6)
Dunham, John	R. R. N. Y.	
Dunham, James	(regiment unknown)	

**Peleg K. Dunham**  
**Congressional Presentation Sword**



The 15 July 2012 issue of DSFC contained a short article about Peleg K. Dunham and the Battle of Lake Erie. Peleg Dunham served courageously on the flagship under Oliver Hazard Perry on 10 September 1813. He was later presented with a sword to acknowledge his valor.

His great-great-great nephew, Rob Leith kindly sent me the above photos of the sword. The Dunham line back from Pelet K. <sup>7</sup>Dunham is Charles <sup>6</sup>, Robert <sup>5</sup> Daniel <sup>4,3</sup> Joseph <sup>2</sup> John <sup>1</sup>.

## **DSFC member Durwood R. Dunham, Sr. Passes Away**

*From obituary notice in the Fayetteville Observer 13 September 2012*

Mr. Dunham was born in Bladen County, NC May 11, 1923 to the late William Mangum Dunham Sr. and the late Clyde Robinson Dunham. He was preceded in death by a brother, James Warren Dunham; and a sister, Daphne Sue (Dunham) Soder. He is survived by his wife of 64 years, Miriam Josephine (Robbins) Dunham; a son Durwood Robinson Dunham Jr.; three daughters, Sister Joanna Miriam Jo Dunham of Crozet VA,; Trudy Clyde Dunham of St. Paul, MN; and Nancy Elizabeth Dunham of Tampa, FL. Also surviving are two grandchildren, Justin and Meghan Dunham and two brothers, William Mangum Dunham, Jr. and John Ira Dunham, and a sister Virginia Dunham. Mr. Dunham was a graduate of White Oak High School in White Oak. He proudly served his country in the U.S. Marine Corps in China and Guam during World War II, in the engineering battalion. He was a member of New London Methodist Church. He taught Sunday school at Bethany United Methodist Church for many years. He enjoyed hobbies of gardening and fishing.

Durwood R. Dunham was the father of DSFC Past President Trudy Dunham.

## **Mary Ann (Dunham) Mushel Dies in Montana**

Mary Ann (Dunham) Mushel, 81, died at her home near Kalispell, MT 25 September 2012. She is survived by her daughters, Ruth Caudill, Catherine Mushel, Zena Kaml and Roe Ploghar.

Mary Ann Dunham was the daughter of Montana Lumber Mill Owner DeWitt Clinton Dunham. D. C. Dunham was founder and president of the Plum Creek Lumber Company of Columbia Falls, MT. He was a son of Dr. DeWitt C. and Ruth M. (Thurston) Dunham. He was born in Anoka, MN but relocated to Washington state at an early age. For a number of years he worked for the lumber industry in Bagley and Bemidji, MN.

During WW II when there was a great need for lumber, Dunham came to Montana and in 1945 began construction of the Plum Creek Lumber Company.

Mary Ann (Dunham) Mushel resided in Minnesota for a number of years but she retired to Montana where she owned a ranch and raised dogs and horses.